The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

K. S. McCRUM.....H. C. DERN.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1,50.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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Six lines or less	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men cotemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidentially rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseus Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are sightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, defers him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms. Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland

Choice Poetry.

THE SOLDIER'S LETTER.

How sweet when night her misty veil
Around the weary soldier throws,
And twilight's golden skies grow pale,
And wooing winds invite repose,
To sit beside the watchfire's blaze,
Where friendly comrades nightly come,
To sing the song of other days
And talk of things we love at home.

Of those we love, who list and wait,
Beneath the same benignant moon,
The postman's step beside the gate,
With tidings from the absent one;
And beaming smiles their thoughts reveal,
And love is mirrored in their eyes,
As eagerly they break the seal,
Elate with joy and glad surprise.

But dearer yet, the shout that rings,
In exultation, loud and clear,
To hail the messenger who brings
Letters from home and kindred dear;
And 'neath the pale moon's smiling light
The soldier reads his treasure o'er,
And through the hours of silent night
He dreams he visits home once more.

In dreams he sits beside the hearth,
Afar from camps and traitor's wiles,
And deems the dearest spot on earth
Where loving wife and mother smiles,
And many a face almost forgot,
And many a word so fondly spoken
Come flitting round the soldier's cot,
Till the sweet dream, at morn, is broken.

Oh! ye who loves the soldier well—
Bid him be hopeful, brave and gay—
Better he knows than you can tell,
The perils that attend his way.
Some word of hope in battle's hour,
While striving with a vengeful foe,
Has nerved the soldier's arm with power,
To strike or ward the pending blow.

The soldier brave, is often prone
To deem himself forgotten quite.
A wanderer on the earth alone,
When friends at home neglect to write.
Then cheer him oft with words like these.
And thus your deep affection prove;
Let every keel that plows the seas
Bear him some message full of love.

Select Miscellany.

THE MYSTERIOUS WATCH.

You have no faith in supernatural? I have. You do not believe in necromancy or astrology, or in the power of the evil eye? I do. The reason for this is you are Americans, descended from English ancestors, while I have German blood in my veins, and inherit a reverence for what you sneer at. Were a disembodied spirit to rise at my bedside to-night, I should question it, and own to being frightened, while you would throw a candlestick at its immaterial head, and insist to the last upon its being a burglar in disguise. Yet mark me, in spite of yourself, your hair would rise and your blood curdle, and you would feel what you would not acknowledge for the world. Bah! If such things have no existence, what do our strange shiverings and shudderings mean? and why do we look about us with awe stricken eyes when we pass grave yards after dark? You do not, you say. Are you sure of it? I have never seen a ghost and I cannot say I desire the spectacle. There must be an uncomfortable beating of the heart at such a sight. I doubt if many could retain both life and reason through such an ordeal.

I am a doctor. Years ago I was poor and young. I came from my own country with my diploma and nothing else. I found that the great cities of the new world were full of doctors young and poor as I was. I left them and went westward. I settled in the State of Indiana. It was then a great forest with clearings here and there for fields of corn and rude log houses. Any one led a hard life there, and a doctor's it seemed to be the worst of all. Miles and miles of hard riding, through rain and mud, to visit patients who would pay nothing; miles back again, to steal a few minutes of repose before another announcement of some one being "very bad." I was skin and bones in a twelvemonth, but that was nothing uncommon in that part of the world. The only wonder is that I did not have the fever and ague. I was the only person free from it for fifty square miles. However, I prepared after a certain fashion, and in a year or two made a considerable local reputation. The place was growing and my spirits began to revive.

It was about this time when I first saw my watch, to which all I have now to tell relates. A cold night in November had set in. I was at supper in my little home, and enjoying it as only a hungry and weary man can enjoy food. Don't ask what I had; it was out West remember. Of course there was a preparation of whiskey; corn meal, pork and whiskey are the staple articles offered "out west."

I was enjoying my supper as I have said, and a loud knock at the door was not the most delightful sound which could have broken the silence. However, I said "come in!" with as good grace as possible, and a stranger entered. He was a tall, broad shouldered man, in the dress of a backwoodsman, and his large features wore a troubled expression. I saw at once that something serious had occurred.

"It's a bad night to trouble you to come so far, doctor," he said, looking at me from under his fur cap; but there's a bad accident happened over at our clearin; and if you can do anything for the poor chap I'll be glad to see it done, more particularly as I helped to shoot him."

"Helped to shoot him!" I said with a start, "what do you mean?"

We took him for some kind of a critter; that's how it was," answered my visitor; "not a purpose, stranger. We thinks heaps of him. I'd sooner hev shot myself."

I knew that the man spoke the truth, and taking my box of surgical instruments under my arm followed him to the spot where his horse was tied. Mine was already saddled; my little darkey knew well enough what the arrival portended, and had made him ready. We were off in a few moments.

Few words were spoken as we rode along through the darkness. I asked whether the wounds were very serious, and my compamion replied—"I'm afeared they be, doctor." I asked if the injured man was young or old, and he answered, —"Rising forty:" and then, after a few words upon the badness of the road, we relapsed into silence.

At last a glimmering light told that we had approached a dwelling, and with a short "We're thar, doctor." My company sprang from his saddle and entered the door. I followed him. The room was feebly lit by flickering candles. About a bed in the center were grouped four or five men and a woman, large and broad shouldered as any of her masculine companions. A child too, lay crying in its cradle, but no one seemed to notice him. They made way for my approach, and I saw a figure stretched upon the bed. It was that of a man with sinewy limbs and weather beaten face. His shirt was unbuttoned, and the breast and sleeves were soaked with blood.

"Taint of no use, doctor," he said as I bent over him; "I'm a gone good. Doctor's stuff aint no account to me now."

I did not believe him. His face was not that of a dying man and the wounds scarcely seemed dangerous. "These bullets are bad things to have in one,s side" I said, "but men have lived through more than that. Cheer up!"

"I ain't down hearted, doctor," answered the man. I shan't leave no children nor no wife to fret after me and suffer for want of my rifle, I never have been so much afeared of death. But I tell you all you can do's no use. There's a sign that cant be mistook."

The group about the bed glanced at each other; and the woman shook her head at me as though she would have said, "Never mind his words."

I did what I could for him. The bullets were extracted and the wounds bound up. He was weak but not desperately so.

I looked at him and smiled. "How now?" said I.

"'Tain't no use—the watch is stopping fast," he answered.

Then for the first time I noticed that beside him on the bed lay a great big old fashioned silver watch, the case battered, the face discolored, and that it ticked with a strange dull sound, as though it was very old and feeble.

"The watch has been injured by the bullets, I suppose," said I; "besides all watches stop sometimes."

"Not this one stranger," said the wounded man. They've laughed about that watch a hundred times; now they'll find my story's true, I reckon. That watch and I will stop at the same minute."

The woman at the bedside shook her head again. "It's an old fancy o' yourn, Mike Barlow," she said; "you'll live to see the folly of it."

"So they talk," said the man. "Now listen doctor. You've come to see me; and done all that you could. I'll give you that watch. It's money value arn't much, but it'll do you service. It was given to me by an old Frenchman, out o' Canady, when he was layin' just as I am layin.' It had been his father's and his grandfather's, and his great grandfather's and his great grandfather's before that; and this is what he told me about it, and that is what you'll find to be true. That watch will tick slow and steady, reg'lar as the sun, as long as whoever it belongs to is well, and safe and thriving. When there's danger coming, it begins to go fast, faster and faster and faster, until it is past and so loud that you can hear it across the room as plain as if you held it in your hand. When death is coming that watch begins to stop. It goes slower and slower. Its voice grows hollow, and when the breath leaves the body, and there's no more sound to be heard, all you can do won't make it go for a year. At the end of that time it will start all of a sudden, and after that time you can read your fate by it and know your death hour. It was so after old Pierre died. It will be so now. Keep the watch when I am gone, doctor."

I could not help looking with some interest at the battered time piece. A strange story had been woven about it, and the marvelous always had a charm for me. I sat beside my patient until he sunk to sleep. He seemed to be doing well still, and I had no doubt but that the morning light would see him greatly better. But western hospitality would not admit of my departure at that late hour, and I was lodged in an upper chamber upon a bed as clean and simple as it was fragant. I slept soundly. At midnight, however, I was awakened by the news that my patient was worse. He had awakened in mortal agony. Some inward injury, impossible to discover, had done its work. I said nothing of hope now, and the dying man looked at me with a ghastlys mile.

"Take the watch," said he. "Watch it and me; you will find me right."

These were the last words he uttered. He muttered incoherently after this, tossed his arms about and struggled for breath. At last he seemed to sink into a slumber My hand was on his heart. I felt its beating grow fainter, fainter, fainter still. At last there was no motion. He was dead. I lifted the watch to my ear—that had stopped also.

There were tears in the eyes of the rough men about me, and the woman wept as she might for one of her own kindred. I could do no good now, and I turned away, leaving the watch upon the coverlid, but one ot the men came after me.

"He gave it to you," he said, "and its your'n. He had nobody belongin' to him, so you need not be afeered to take it.—He must hev taken a likin' to you, for he thought a heap of it. Take it doctor."—And so the watch was mine.

It was dumb and motionless, and remained so. I took it to the watchmaker, and he laughed at the idea of its ever going again. This was after I had left the West and dwelt in a large and populous city in the Eastern States, some eight or nine months after poor Mike Barlow's death. The watchmaker only comfirmed my own suspicions. It was a strange coincidence that it should last exactly its master's lifetime, but that was all. So I hung it upon my chamber wall, a memento of those days of toil and struggle in the far West.

One morning I awoke early. The blushes of dawn were just breaking over the earth. It was the month of November, but still the day was lovely. There was an unwonted sound in my room.—At first I could not guess from whence it came. Had the sky been cloudy I should have imagined it to be the rain upon the roof. Then I began to feel that this sound I had heard was too delicate for the patter of rain. It might have been the clang of a fairy hammer, or the tapping of the beak of some minute bird, save that it was too regular. But the mystery of the sound was that it seemed to appeal to me—to reproach me with forgetting it.

I sat up and looked about me. In an instant I understood the sound. It was the tick of the old watch on the wall.—Silent for a twelve-month, it had suddenly found voice, as though some spirit voice had touched its springs. I looked at my memorandum book. Twelve o'clock of the past night was the anniversary of Mike Barlow's death. His words had come true at last. He had said that when it once began to move, it would be as my monitor of safty or danger. All else had happened as he had foretold;—why should not this come to pass? I wore upon my guard chain a dainty little Geneva watch. I unfastened it, and put the battered silver monster in its place. The budding developments of the mystery made it more precious to me than if it had been set with jewels.

It did not stop again. I heard the soft clear "tick, tick," all the day, and when I awakened in the night. Once or twice it beat more rapidly than usual, and always before peril—the first time when a fever threatened me; the second as I stood upon a broken bridge, which was swept away one hour afterwards; and at an other moment which I have forgotten, but which served to keep alive the fancy that I loved to cherish. Never was its voice so clear and soft as on that evening when I first met Rosa Grey. I loved her from the first moment, and she loved me in return.

We had neither of us any friends to interfere, for she was an orphan, brotherless and sisterless; and so after a brief courtship, we were married.

I had no secret from my wife, and in a little while she learnt the story of the watch. She had faith in it, and thought or fancied could detect the very shades of difference in its utterance when I was weary, she said the watch was weary too; when I was glad it had a joyous echo. I know that on that night when a feeble frame, and the little creature to whom our love had given existence struggled vainly for its life, there was a piteous cadence in the voice of the old watch I hoped never to hear again.

So we lived together. It was God's will that we should be chidless, but we loved each other all the more. I grew rich and prosperous, and our only grief was the missing of those baby eyes and voices which we had hoped to have about our hearth.

It was my fortieth birth day—I shall never forget the day—when the watch began its warning. My wife and I heard it at one moment. Never before had the voice of that watch been so loud and rapid. All day long, all the next and all the next, that warning continued. The strong pulse within the watch shook the table on which it rested, when I drew it from my pocket, and made the garment on my bosom rise and fall when I replaced it. Were we threatened with illness? No! her cheek was blooming and my pulse was regular. What could it mean?

After four days I began to laugh at my own credulity, and even Rosa began to lose her faith in the monitor. About noon I left her, and went alone in a little room where I kept my medical works and some rare drugs and curiosities. It was my purpose to study for a lecture which I was to deliver that evening. I seated myself at the desk and commenced to read, but after a few moments I began to experience a singular faintness and to inhale a disagreeable odor. I recognized the smell in a moment. In one of the jars upon my shelves was a rare essence of great use in cases where a suspension of consciousness was necessary, but excessively dangerous save in skilful hands. Some one—a servant probably—had been meddling with the jar and removed the stopper, and the room was full of the powerful odor. I must leave if I would live. I staggered to the door, put my hand upon the lock, when horrors! it remained unmovable—something had happened to the catch. I strove to call aloud, but my voice failed me. I clutched the table for support, but lost my hold, and fell heavily to the floor. I could see nothing—all grew dark about me. Mechanically I placed my hand upon my watch within my bosom. It stopped! and I remembered nothing more.

Consciousness came back to me, as it may come back to a new born babe, for aught I know. I felt without understanding; was conscious of facts for which I cared nothing; I was in the dark; I was very cold and my movements were constrained—but it did not seem as though that were any affair of mine. Hunger at last awoke me—the animal aroused the mental, and I began to wonder where I had been and where I was. I put my hand up as well as I could. There was a low roof over my head, folds of muslin lay about me and something was on my breast, which emitted a sickly fragrance—a bunch of flowers seemingly half withered. I knew this by the touch. What was the matter with me? Why could I not breathe freely? Was I blind and deaf that I could neither see or hear? Suddenly the truth flashed across me; I had been *buried alive*—I lay in my coffin!

And all this time you ask, where was my wife, how had she born the blow which had fallen so suddenly upon her? She it was who found me senseless upon my study floor, and she it was who hoped for returning consciousness after all others despaired. At last they told her I was dead, and shrouded me for burial. Learned men decided that the strange preservation of my frame was caused by the manner of death, and at length my body was committed to the tomb.

I had then made my wife promise me that if I died first she would take the watch into her own possession, and wear it while she lived; and so, now that all was over, she took it voiceless as it was, and laid it next to her bosom. For three days and nights she never slept, but at last exhaustion did its work, and she fell into a heavy slumber. She was awakened by a sound as strange as it was unexpected. The watch, silent since that fatal day, had begun to tick—fast and furious, as it never ticked before—loud enough to arouse her—loud enough to make her spring from her pillow in agony of hope and fear.

Those about her thought her a mad woman—but nevertheless, the strength of her purpose bore all before. Through the streets of the deserted town she passed in her white night robe, like a ghost, and they dared not hold her back. She reached the church door at last, and beat widly at the old sexton's gate.

"I am come to tell you to open my husbands vault," "he's come to life again."

He also thought her mad, and yet dared not disobey her, and all the while the furious ticking of the watch could be heard by each one there. It softened, it stilled, when the doors were opened and the black coffin stood upon the turf. It grew musical when my wife bent over me and caught me to her heart no corpse, but a living man, and it has had no change in its regular beat since that moment.

It is before me now, battered and worn as it was when it first came into my possession, and you may laugh alike at the watch and the superstition with which it is connected. But my wife believes in it firmly and loves it as though it were a living thing; and, for the matter of that, so do I.

☞ It is enough to make one shudder to read the printers' advertisements for a boy of "moral character," when it is well known they intend to make a "devil" of him.

EYES.

A knowledge of the structure and functions of the eye has been prescribed as a cure for Atheism. I am not certain that the prescription would prove generally efficacious among the fools who say in their hearts "there is no God." But certainly the evidence of skill and wisdom are so apparent in the mechanism of the human eye, as to make manifest the stupid depravity of those who fail to see that a divine hand was employed in its creation. Nor is the human eye more curious of beautiful than the organs of vision of many of the lower orders of animals. The investigations of the anatomist, especially when aided in his studies by the microscope, make us acquainted with a world of wonderful facts. Crabs have their eyes "placed at the extremities of shelly foot-stocks, which are themselves on moveable hinges, capable of being projected at pleasure, moved in different directions, and packed away, when not in active use, in certain grooves hollowed out expressly for them in front margin of the shell." The garden snail carries his eyes at the extremity of a pair of horns. Most persons suppose the scallop to be blind, but it has eyes by the score, and every one of them bright as an emerald, and beautifully set. A single dragon-fly according to the computation of naturalists, has more than twenty thousand eyes, and splended ones they are. The spider has fewer eyes—generally not more than eight in number—but they are perfect in form, finely set, and almost as brilliant as diamonds. The eye of the eel is protected by a tough transparent covering that enables him to thrust his head through sand and mud without at all impairing his vision. The fish-hawk has eyes that are both microscopic, to fit him for the life he leads. Animalculæ too minute to be seen by the human eye, are found when examined by a magnifying glass, to have well-defined and useful organs of vision. Solomon seems to have made the eye a study, and frequently refers to it in his writings.—He warns us against eating the bread of him that hath an *evil eye*—that is, of the covetous hyppocrite who grudges his guests the entertainment to which he has invited them. In the East, the words of Solomon would receive a more literal application; for to this day there are whole nations that have full faith in the malignant potency of an evil eye. Thomson tells us that the Syrians stand in such dread of this blight that they resort to countless charms to ward it off. If you only *look* at a beautiful child, you must repeat the name of the Prophet of God, or if the Virgin, with a prayer for protection. If you extol the beauty of a horse, you must immediately spit on it; and the same is done to a child, though most persons are content to blow in its face and pronounce a charm. Bright and striking figures are made on figtrees to draw attention from the fruit, lest it should be blasted by a too steadfast look. We read also of haughty and lofty eyes, of eyes that are wanton, of the eyes of a fool that are in the ends of the earth, and of the eyes of the spouse in Canticle, which are like the "fish pools in Heshlow, by the gate of Bath-rabbim."

R. M. Hatfield.

☞ The following "lines" were picked up on the forecastle of the *Wabash*. They, evidently, are the production of a Jack Tar, whose abstinence from the diurnal "tot" has made him childish, taking his mind back to the days of Maternal Goose:

"Jack lost his *Gill*
So said to Bill—
'I know I hadn't oughter,
But at seven bells
I cuss the *Welles*
That give us nought but water.'"

☞ A loafer who had got his Fourth of July load on, "fetched up," against the side of a house that had been newly painted. Shoving clear by a vigorous effort he took one glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, a third one at his hands, and exclaimed. "Well, that's a mighty careless trick in whoever painted that house, to leave it standing out all night for people to run against."

☞ Make truth credible, and children will believe it; make goodness lovely and they will love it; make holiness cheerful and they will be glad in it; but remind them of themselves by threats or exhortations and you impair the force of their unconscious affections—your words pass over them only to be forgotten.

☞ An American paper announced the illness of its editor, piously adding:

"All good paying subscribers are requested to mention him in their prayers. The others need not, as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing according to good authority.'

☞ A witty dentist having labored in vain to extract a decayed tooth from a lady's mouth, gave up the task with the felicitous apology: "The fact is, madam, it seems impossible for anything bad to come out of your mouth."

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1862.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The title page for 1863, containing portraits of the chief contributors, is very handsome. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1863. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 900 wood engravings—*proportionately more than any other periodical gives*. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. In 1863, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. Its FASHIONS ARE ALWAYS THE LATEST AND PRETTIEST!—Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but TWO DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. IT IS THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES! To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz:—three copies for $5, five for $7.50 or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send *an extra copy gratis as a premium, or a large sized mezzotint for framing*, "*Banyan Parting from his Blind Child in Prison.*" Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. *Address, post-paid*, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., October 24th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Ere this reaches you, you will no doubt have heard of the battle of Pocotaligo river, fought on the 22d inst., in which the 76th Regiment took an active part. As your readers may not have heard the particulars of the fight, I will endeavor to give you a true account of it.

Early on the morning of the 21st we received orders to be in readiness to join an expedition which was destined to penetrate inland as far as the Charleston and Savannah R. R., for the purpose of destroying the bridges at Coosawhatchie, Pocotaligo and Salkahetchie. The forces employed for the work consisted of nine gun-boats under command of Chas. Steedman, and several transports carrying troops. The land force consisted of 4500 men commanded by Gen. J. M. Brannan.

The expedition sailed soon after midnight, and the troops were all landed early the next morning at McKay's Point, with the exception of 300 men of the 48th New York Vols., and 50 men of the 3d R. I. Artillery, who proceeded on the steamer Planter to the mouth of the Coosawhatchie.

Capt. Gray, of the 7th New Hampshire regiment, with a small force of men in boats, had been sent, in the night, to surprise and capture the rebel pickets at McKay's Point. He failed to accomplish his purpose, however, and the picket fled to give the alarm of our approach. This made Gen. Brannan anxious to push forward before the rebels could muster sufficient force to frustrate his designs.

At 7 o'clock the next morning our forces commenced to land at McKay's Point, and by 10 o'clock Gen. Terry's Brigade was on the march and following Gen. Brannan who was in the advance. The day was fine and the road was good, yet, notwithstanding, our progress was slow, frequent stoppages being made while the scouts reconnoitered in front. The greater portion of our road lay through open fields—cotton-fields overgrown with weeds and tall grass—while the country through which we passed and the few houses we saw appeared utterly deserted.

Everything appeared dead and going to decay; not a human being was to be seen, nor a living animal to give animation to the dreary landscape.

After marching for the space of three hours, we had penetrated about five miles into the country, when upon emerging from a wood into an open space, fire was opened upon the advance by a battery in good position, and concealed by the tall, rank grass, which fringed the road. The 47th Penn's being in advance, formed in line, and after a well directed volley of musketry, charged upon the battery, cheering in gallant style. The rebels stood until they came within about ten paces, when, not liking the looks of their glittering steel, they broke and fled to the woods in their rear, where they took up a still stronger position. Here, protected by the trees and thick brush, and having in their favor all the advantages of the ground and position, they made a bold and determined stand; but they were soon compelled to give way, before our brave troops, who again charged upon them, and drove them slowly before them. While retreating they kept up a continual firing, taking advantage of every good position for their artillery, while their sharp-shooters, protected by the trees and a knowledge of the ground, kept up an irregular, but harrassing fire of musketry. Our troops successively charging upon them, and dislodging them, drove them in this way, a distance of four miles, to the bridge which crosses the Pocotaligo river, within sight of the village of Pocotaligo, the rebels doggedly contesting the ground, inch by inch. Here they succeeded in making good their retreat across the river, and destroying the bridge after them, thus rendering the passage of the river, which, though narrow, is some fifteen feet deep, impracticable to our troops. Here they again made a determined stand. The 1st brigade having been relieved by the 2d, and the 76th regiment being in the advance, immediately formed in line under a galling fire of grape and shell, and immediately opened a heavy fire of musketry upon the enemy. Our battery being planted to the best advantage, opened a brisk fire, and succeeded in silencing one of the enemy's largest guns, but at this important moment, the ammunition was exhausted, and at the same time the rebels were reinforced. Amid the booming of cannon, the bursting of shell and the ring of musketry, the shrill whistle of a locomotive was heard, and sixteen cars were seen coming into the village of Pocotaligo. The rebels being re-enforced cheered vociferously, and sent volley after volley of grape and shell into our midst, causing many brave men to fall to rise no more. Yet, nothing daunted, our brave troops stood their ground, and continued to pour into the enemy an incessant fire of musketry until nightfall, when, our ammunition being expended, we were ordered to fall back, which we did by degrees and in good order, taking with us the wounded, which, for want of ambulances, and indeed for all means of transportation, were carried on stretchers to the point of debarkation, a distance of eight miles.

The retreat was made in good order, which reflects great credit, not only on the troops, but also on Gen. Brannan. The 47th Penn'a and 6th Connecticut regiments protected the retreat, and displayed great coolness and bravery, throughout the whole affair. The rear guard did not leave the field until midnight, and gained McKay's Point towards morning. In the morning the troops were embarked, under cover of the gunboats—the wounded being the first to receive attention. During the embarkation the rebel pickets made their appearance at the edge of the woods, but a few well directed shells from the gun-boats, made them "skedaddle double quick."

The strength of the enemy is not exactly known, but it is estimated to consist of about 15,000, although the first force engaged probably did not consist of more than 1000.

During the progress of operations at this point, Col. Barton of the 48th New York with 300 of his men, and 50 of the 3rd R. I. Artillery, under Capt. Gould, made his way on the steamer Planter, up the Coosawhatchie river, and landed at 2 o'clock on the left bank of the river, about two miles from the town of the same name, with the intention of creating a diversion at that point, and destroying the bridge there if possible. They were accompanied for several miles up the river by the gun-boats Patroon and Uncas; and in addition to this, the Planter carried an armament of 4 heavy guns.

Having landed his small force together with one small howitzer, Col. Barton made his way through the woods to the main road and pushed forward to Coosawhatchie. They reached the railroad, just as a train loaded with troops was passing. They fired a volley at the cars, killing the engineer and several of the soldiers, but were unable to stop the progress of the train. They immediately set to work to tear up the track and cut the telegraph wires. After doing a slight damage to the road they endeavored to make their way to the bridge, in order to destroy it, but found it so strongly protected with three pieces of artillery, that they were obliged to return. Col. Barton succeeded in re-embarking his men and joining the fleet at McKay's Point, without the loss of a single man—bringing with him one prisoner, 30 muskets, and the colors of the Whippy Swamp Guard (S. C. V.) taken from the color-bearer who was shot and fell from the cars.

This being the first battle, in which our regiment took active part, of course would try of what material we were formed; in our hands was the honor of the regiment and the honor of the old Keystone State, if we proved ourselves *soldiers* we upheld that honor, but on the other hand, if we turned our backs to the enemy we would have *disgraced ourselves, our State*, and our *flag* and would justly merit the appellation of "*coward.*" The trial battle has been fought, and the 76th has done wonders. We have shown the rebels that we are not afraid of them, and have given them a taste of what they can expect at our hands. It is true after fighting for the space of four hours, we were compelled to retreat; not by the enemy, however! No sir! We were compelled to retreat for want of ammunition! In this battle we have lost many brave men.

"A sky of lead, an earth of fire was seen,
And many bold men lay dead upon the green."

Here let me pay tribute to the memory of the dead. First in the list we find Captains Wayne of company F, and Hamilton of company H. Their loss is deeply felt in the regiment. They were both brave men. We as a company (F) deeply and sincerely regret the loss of our noble commander, Capt Wayne. He was kind and mild, yet stern in the enforcement of military discipline. We all loved him dearly. Now he has been taken from us, and we console ourselves with knowing that he fell while gallantly leading us in the hottest of the fight! He died as dies the brave, at his post. He died for the flag and the Union he loved so dearly. Though dead, he yet liveth, and will continue to live in our remembrance. We have also lost many of our comrades. There have fallen those with whom I have been acquainted for many years. They *lived* for their country, and they have *died* for her. May their names be handed down to generations yet unborn, coupled with those of *Washington* and the *heroes* of the *Revolution*.

As for us who live, we will have *revenge* for the death of our comrades! Among the living there are those who deserve praise for their bravery in the late battle. First of this class, comes our brave *little* Colonel, (D. E. Strawbridge.) (I say *little*, for he is not very *big* but *good* what is of him.) He was seen in the thickest of the fight cheering his men. He heeded not the bursting shell and whistling bullet. May he long be continued to us, and may his name find a place among our country's heroes. Captains Hicks, Rice, Littell and Baird acted well their parts. Captain Hicks can wield the sword as well as the pen.—Lieutenants Gwin, of company F, and Furguson, of company A, did nobly, both being severely wounded while doing their duty. They bear the pain with great fortitude, which tells well for both. Sergt. Jos. W. Cannon (now in command of company F,) deserves great praise for coolness and bravery. Summing up the whole, both officers and men did their duty faithfully and have received the highest praise from the commanding Generals.

Before closing my letters it might, perhaps, not be out of place to give a short exposition of the original plan of the expedition. The force which landed at McKay's Point, was to march to Pocotaligo, and separate. Gen. Brannan, pushing forward to Salkahetchie, to destroy the railroad bridge which crosses the river, at that point, while Gen. Terry did the same at Pocotaligo. In the meantime, Col. Barton with his force was to make a diversion in our favor at Coosawhatchie, and, if possible, burn the bridge at that place. A glance at the map of this section of the country, will show how well these plans were laid. Had they been successful three large gaps would have been made in the railroad, which would have prevented, for a time, at least, rapid communication between Charleston and Savannah. Although the expedition is not wholly successful, yet is not barren of good results. We have ascertained the enemy's force, along the railroad, and have the proud satisfaction of knowing that a small force of brave men have marched into their strongholds—whipping them at every turn, and obliging them to destroy a bridge in their retreat, to avoid pursuit and annihilation, thus virtually acknowledging our victory and their defeat. Our troops behaved admirable all through, and their conduct is deserving of the highest praise.

I will now bring my letter to a close for the present, but if I gain additional particulars I will furnish you with them at an early day.

Respectfully yours, J. L. KINSEL,
Company F, 76th Regt. P. V.

For the Altoona Tribune.

Our Public Schools.

Having just completed a round of visits to the Public Schools of our borough, our vanity prompts us to jot down a few notes by the way. In our West Ward excursion, we were accompanied by the junior editor of the *Tribune*, who, at the present time, is *filling* the responsible position of School Director. To the East Ward schools, we had for our companion Ex. S. D., G. B. Cramer, the children's friend. Both of the gentlemen enjoyed themselves very much—or appeared to—as every one must who visits the schools, and mingles with the children there. Our first companion, however, threw all the responsibility of speech making upon us; for, know ye, Harry is a modest man. But when we fell in with our "city friend" we turned the tables, and made him do the talking while we sung mum. Once, however, he became so interested that we were compelled to pull his coat-tail and remind him that the little folks in the Primary Department wanted to see him before dark.

In all the rooms we found the teachers laboriously engaged, and the schools progressing—and yet we were fully convinced, as we have oft been before, that something was lacking. The fact is that as a people we place too much reliance upon the prowess and genius of our institutions, and forget that there are enemies constantly lurking around us, which, to guard against, require that we should have the "pickets," (watchfulness and care,) thrown out in every direction, as safe-guards to our happiness and prosperity.

The worst enemies, perhaps, with which we have to contend, are vice and ignorance; and the former being a child of the latter, if we can despair of the parent, the child must die for want of nourishment.

For this purpose our system of popular education has been adopted, and that much has been accomplished no one can doubt. That it has been much improved since its first adoption is equally certain. And yet it is but too obvious that its usefulness is retarted by the indifference shown to it by the mass of our citizens, who consider it a matter of secondary importance, when, indeed, it is the great engine of our powers, while a further barrier is thrown in the way by those who openly and malignantly oppose it. Why is this? Why are we so indifferent now when the hoarse notes of war fall on our ears, when the institutions of our country are trembling before the storm?—shaken we trust like the forest oak but to take deeper root and be more enduring. If our present form of government is to be perpetuated, those who now fill our public schools must soon man the ship of State, and guide her o'er the breakers. For this they are now being trained. How important then the work, and yet how indifferent are the people to it. We repeat the inquiry, Why is this? Is it gold, or excitement, or present ease that has blinded the minds of our people, so that they cannot discover that knowledge is key to the "hidden springs" of prosperity, both individual and national, that it alike watches over and guards both the cradle and manhood of liberty?

We know not what blinds; yet we do know that there are thousands of parents, who are really patriotic, who have not refused their sons to be laid as sacrifices upon the altar of a common country, who nevertheless exhibit an unwillingness, by their actions, to lend their aid in this good work who do not trouble themselves to see that their children are punctually at school; do not urge upon them the necessity of using their means, as one of the preparations for life's future. While nine tenths of those who do send their children, never visit the schools to see for themselves, whether they are learning good or evil; whether they are spending their time in active industry or in idleness. If one stroke too much, in their estimation, is inflicted on the back they pay the teacher a visit, but they forget to inquire whether wounds are being inflicted on the mental and moral nature, much more difficult to heal.

Those, too, in whose hands is the control of this system, are very frequently at fault, and we boldly say that no man ought to take upon himself a responsibility which he is not able and willing to bear. Directors are seldom found in the school room. Some never.

But regardless of law we find them requiring the teachers to do, contrary to that which the law has plainly laid down, and again permitting the teachers to avoid that which the law absolutely demands—thus rendering null and void one of the best provisions in the school law. One which, if carried out, would soon rid the profession of drones.

But the worst feature in this is its influence. The teacher sees his superior act regardless of law, and feels that he may without fear throw aside some duty, or shirk some responsibility. And scholars take up the idea in their turn, and in the end confusion reigns. And it will be a great wonder if they do not practice the lesson through life. For if the source is corrupt the stream is generally impure.

Another class upon whom responsibility rests in this matter, is that of the ministry. Into their hands is given to some extent the moral training of the community. What better opportunity could be afforded for this purpose than the school room. Frequent visits there, and mingling with, and talking to the children must always leave a salutary influence. There may not be much opportunity there to display your talents to the world, but there is an opportunity there of writing your name upon the scroll of eternity.

Then permit me to say to all, strive by giving a little of your time and attention to this matter, to remedy the defects that still exist in our system of education and aid in rearing it as a fortress of strength and a monument of glory to our nation.

H.

RELICS FROM ANTIETAM BATTLE FIELD.—Lieut. Samuel Wahring and Mr. John F. Erwin, both residents of York, Pennsylvania, have recently collected the following articles from the battle-field in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, and from residents of the neighborhood:—One thousand one hundred and sixty-eight rifles, carbines and muskets; ninety gun barrels, gun-locks, tents, shovels, picks, camp pans and kettles, a set of ambulance springs, iron bar, twenty-six swords, twenty-three boxes of bread, a box of overcoats, a box of hospital stores, twenty-three bales of hay, thirty-four sacks of onions or eighty-five bushels, four and a half barrels of beans, two tierces of rice, twenty-six and a half boxes of ammunition, a half barrel of sugar, about eight thousand cartridge boxes, together with fourteen horses and three mules. The horses are not valuable, but the mules are fine animals. The animals have been turned over to the United States Quartermaster, at Hagerstown, and most of the articles have been delivered at the arsenal, at the same place.

FRESH BEEF FORTY YEARS OLD.—The Nouvelliste of Hamburg says:—"At a banquet just given at Tronisoe, in Norway, a dish of beef was served which had been found last summer, in some tin cases buried off Spitzbergen. According to indisputable indications, these cases were placed there by the Parry expedition in 1826. The meat was perfectly fresh, and had not contracted any bad smell."

Falling Back.

This seems to be the order of the day in Rebeldom. They are steadily falling back in Virginia, before our columns; and by the very act they fix upon themselves the stigma of falsehood for having claimed, and for still continuing to claim, successes in Maryland. It is rumored, also, that Jackson is falling back to join Lee, and that both are making haste to cover Richmond.

In Mississippi they are falling back before Grant, and Holly Springs, where they were to make a stand, has been given up, that they may find a ditch still further back, even South of the Tallahatchie river. Recent events in that section have proved to them that "discretion is the better part of valor."

In Tennessee they are retiring before the dreaded Rosecrans; Nashville is like sour grapes beyond their reach. Southwest of New Orleans, in the Bayou country, they are beaten and scattered by Weitzel.

In Charleston and Savannah deserters and contrabands inform us the people who can are removing, and all valuable movable property is being carried away, because they are daily expecting an attack on both places, by land and sea.

What a contrast to the condition of things only a few months since! How much is there to cheer and incite us. Louisville and Cincinnati threatened; Marlyand invaded; Pennsylvania flying, at the aspect of most unexpected danger, to the rescue of the frontier; Nashville surrounded; Corinth besieged; on every hand the rebels were advancing, their crests were erect, their hopes beat high. But now the tide has turned, and they retire discomfitted at every point. The tide in their affairs did not lead to fortune; and they are now on a rapidly increasing ebb.

In the first place, the lesson taught our army by this falling back of the enemy is, an immediate and correspondent advance on every point; to press their retiring columns, harrass their retreat, and give them no time to reorganize and make ready for a new advance; to pursue them, as the Furies did Orestes, until they submit. In the second place, to guard against their sudden union of forces, so as to overwhelm us at any given point. They have completed the forty miles of railroad from Danville to Greenboro', and are ready to use it to throw strong reinforcements into Virginia. Let this be looked to. To be obliged to retire is in itself a disaster; to retire, hopeless of another advance, is demoralizing; and to fall back upon strongholds, disconnected, and await siege, famine and destitution, is tantamount to surrender. If we take advantage of their falling back, to the utmost, they will never advance again, but in a few months will be "driven to the wall." Will this be done? The eyes of the whole civilized world are watching to see.

Internal Revenue.

Commissioner Boutwell gives it as his opinion that the revenue coming through his department will average thirty millions per month, or at the rate of three hundred and sixty millions of dollars a year. Allowing 22,000,000 loyal population, who will have to pay this tax, gives about $15 for every man, woman and child to pay. The internal tax revenue of Great Britain $200,000,000 is about $7 per head. From this it appears we are carrying a heavier weight of taxation than Great Britain, and if this income can be sustained, (and of this there seems to be no doubt,) we can carry on the war to an almost indefinite extent. We have already seen the end of borrowing, and the national debt has reached its maximum The income of the Government will about equal its expenditures, and we shall be able to do what almost no other country in modern times has attempted, viz: carry on a war with a military force in the field, and a first class navy on the sea, without borrowing either of foreign countries or our own citizens.

The *Economist* speaking on this subject says:—This fact cannot fail to have its appropriate effect on the securities of the national Government.—There is now no danger of any depreciation of United States bonds through any future excessive issue. The interest on the securities already issued is sure of payment, and our bonds are as good an investment as the stock market can offer. It may well be worth the consideration of Government, whether in this satisfactory state of our finances something should not be done to limit the further issue of Treasury notes. It is highly desirable that precious metals should again be put in circulation, but so long as the present amount of Government paper continues in circulation, there seems no chance for speculators doing otherwise than hoarding up gold and silver producing thereby an enormous premium, and in the same proportion advancing the value of all commodities, to the great inconvenience of trade and private living. Mr. Chase would do the country a great service by defeating the gold speculators, could he hit on some plan for promoting a partial conversion of Treasury notes into United States bonds.

Results of the Corinth Battle.

Gen. Rosecranz has handed in a long and graphic account of the battle of Corinth. The results of the battle briefly stated are:—We fought the combined rebel force of Mississippi, commanded by Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villipigue and Rust in person, numbering, according to their own authority, 38,000 men. We signally defeated them, with little more than half their numbers, and they fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The enemy's loss in killed was 1,423 officers and men; their loss in wounded, taking the general average, amounts to 5,692. We took 2,248 prisoners, among whom are 137 field officers, captains and subalterns, representing 53 regiments of infantry, 16 regiments of cavalry, 13 batteries of artillery, and 7 battalions, making 39 regiments, 9 battalions, and 13 batteries, beside separate companies.

We took also fourteen stands of colors, two pieces of artillery, 3,300 stands of arms 1,500 rounds of ammunition, and a large lot of accoutrements. The enemy blew up several wagons between Corinth and Chewalla, and beyond Chewalla many ammunition wagons and carriages were destroyed, and the ground was strewn with tents, officers' mess chests, and small arms. We pursued them forty miles in force and sixty miles with cavalry.

Our loss was only 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, 232 prisoners and missing. It is said the enemy was demoralized and alarmed at our advance, they set fire to the stores at Tupello, but finding we were close upon them, extinguished the fire and removed the public stores, excepting two carloads of bacon, which they destroyed.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—A new and dangerous imitation of the five dollar bills of the Bank of Orange county, Vermont, is in circulation. It is not described in the counterfeit reporters. It is a *fac simile* of the genuine bill, and has on the corner a scene at a mill door; a man with a bag; horse and colt; two boys on a bridge; portrait of boy on right of picture; right end woman feeding chickens. The note is printed on pinkish-tinted paper, and is very well calculated to deceive good judges. All notes of this denomination on this bank had better be refused.

Feld & Lare, of the National Bank Note Reporter, cautions the people against new two dollar imitated notes on the Union Bank of Delaware; vig (on upper left end,) two females beside iron safe; farmer boy and dog on the lower left end.—Engraving very coarse.

To Destroy——*Rats, Roaches, &c.*
To Destroy——*Mice, Moles, and ants.*
To Destroy——*Bed Bugs.*
To Destroy——*Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.*
To Destroy——*Mosquitoes and Fleas.*
To Destroy——*Insects on plants and Fowls.*
To Destroy——*Insects on Animals. &c.*
To Destroy——*Every form and species of Vermin.*

"Costar's" Rat Roach, &c. Exterminator.
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"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

IN 25c. 50c. AND $1,00 BOTTLES AND FLASKS, $3 AND $5 SIZES FOR PLANTATIONS, SHIPS, BOATS, HOTELS, &c.

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REMOVAL
OF JESSE SMITH'S
Hat & Cap Store.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EXCELSIOR" HAT and CAP Store, would inform his customers, and the Public generally, that he has removed his store to his new building, on Virginia street, next door to Jaggard's store, where he has just received a large stock of

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF
HATS, CAPS,
MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

I have also on hand an entirely new stock of
LADIES & MISSES FURS,
embracing everything in that line, which I will sell at fair prices, as I do not intend to keep any of my stock over season.
Nov. 6, 1862.

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J. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
July 3, '62-1y.] R. A. O. KERR, Agent, Altoona.

PARTICULAR NOTICE!!—Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebtid to the undersigned, in store accounts or otherwise, to come forward and make settlement, on or before the 10th of December, as no longer indulgence can be given. After that date all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection with cost.
Nov. 6, 1862.—3t*] R. H. McCORMICK.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT!!—The subscriber offers for rent the store room lately occuped by himself, in North Ward. The stand is one of the best in the place. Possession given immediately.
Nov. 6, 1862-tf.] R. H. McCORMICK.

FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for rent the Store-Room on the corner of Annie and Harriet streets, East Altoona, lately occupied by Foust & Etnier. Possession given immediately. Apply to
Oct. 2, 1862—tf ANDREW KIPPLE.

RAGS! RAGS!—The highest price in cash will be paid for rags of every description, delivered at Ickes' store, East Ward.
Nov. 15-3t. J. E. ICKES.

NEW WINTER READY MADE Clothing just received at LAUGHMAN'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

EXCELLENT HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES just received at LAUGHMAN'S.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

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NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

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PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.
Altoona, May 1, 1862.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

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ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at G. W. KESSLER'S.
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Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones.

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or circulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861.

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861. I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher has cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city, No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me 'Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

DAVID KINNOLLY.
Clinton Mills, Sligo

Pittsburg, July 5, 1861.

Witness—E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITTSBURGH, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have continued so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House on Fourth street, where any one can see me.

THOMAS FARRELL

CANCER CURED.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.—Mr. John Pope, of Blaenavon, near Montypool, Monmoutshire, England, writes as follows:

SIR:—An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER, from which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancerous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no answer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get completely cured. I told her I would write to you for the agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the carriage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send it in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt o the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to answer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, on account of the country being in six and sevens, a term which is commonly used, you will be kind enough to charge me with the postage.

Yours, respectfully,
[Signed] JOHN POPE.

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's *Dispatch*, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—*Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh*.

☞ *Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to prevent being imposed upon.*

Prepared and sold by Dr GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh Pa.

Sold in Altoona by A. ROTHS and G. W. KESSLER; in Hollidaysburg by J. B. PATTON and JACOB ZEHNER.
June 26, 1862.-1y

Altoona Tribune.

PRINTED ON

Campbell's $650 "Country Press."

LOCAL ITEMS.

SETTLE UP.—We want to settle up, we mean to settle up all our accounts previous to the first of January 1863. We want to know how much money we have earned that we are not to get, and who to trust and who not to trust in future. A number of persons have had use of our money long enough, and we want to know how it will go to finger it ourselves. We don't mean to "dun" our delinquents—we long since learned the folly of that mode of attempting to "raise the wind"—but merely to tell them that we shall, in a few days, hand or send each one a statement of indebtedness, and we want them to be prepared to "fork over" or give a good reason why they should not do so. We don't like to work for nothing any better than other men, and we don't mean to do it hereafter, if we can avoid it. If we can't avoid being diddled out of our just dues any other way than by adopting the cash system, why, we'll adopt it. Better do less work and get paid for it, than more and lose one-third.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE AVERTED BY THE COURAGE AND PRESENCE OF MIND OF AN ENGINEER.—Presence of mind and the courage to act promptly in the midst of danger are characteristics much to be desired yet seldom possessed. We have an instance of both, coupled with a heroic act of self-sacrifice, in an accident which occurred on the mountain above this place, on Friday night, 14th inst. The express passenger train east was stopped at Lilly's station by the announcement that a freight train was off the track some two miles ahead. The passenger train was drawn over the mountains by two large locomotives and in front of the passenger train, was a very large freight train standing on the track on a high grade. It was drawn by a very large locomotive in front and another of the same class was pushing it in the rear. The front locomotive had been detached from the train in order to aid the freight train ahead on the track, and the rear locomotive was also detached and taken down the grade in order to shift it on the other track. While this process was going on and when the rear locomotive was nearly down the grade and in front of the two locomotives drawing the passenger train, the engineer on the backing locomotive, Mr. Powell Sharp, discovered that the freight train which he had pushed up the grade had broken away from the hands and was in rapid motion coming down the steep grade on his locomotive and the cars filled with passengers, comprehending in an instant the consequences of permitting the descending freight train to run into the passenger train, he reversed his engine and rushed up the grade in order to meet the freight cars and stop their descent if possible. In this he was partially successful, but after a slight check to the freight cars the whole train came down on the passenger train, demolishing the locomotive with which Mr. Sharp had checked the train and also the two locomotives which were drawing the passenger cars. This occurred about twelve o'clock on Friday night in the midst of the mountains, or rather a wilderness, and the scene can be easier imagined than described. The passengers in the train, mostly asleep in the dead hour of the night, were thus suddenly aroused and thrown from their seats violently, and yet wonderful to relate, a few of them were only slightly scratched about the face. These injuries were mostly sustained from the irons which are placed on the back of the seats on which the passenger rests his head.

Presence of mind and courage to act are plainly indicated in this transaction, and the self-sacrifice of Mr Sharp is also apparent when we state that the descending freight train was moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and the chances for the utter demolition of his locomotive and killing of himself were greater than those of saving the passengers.

The destruction of the locomotives, together with a large number of the cars, was almost complete. The passengers on the train, who, at a glance, comprehended the position in which they were unconsciously sleeping, have drawn up the following paper in testimony of the engineer, who so heroically periled his own life to save those of the passengers, which will be presented to him. It has not been fully determined what kind of a testimonial is to be presented to Mr. Sharp, but we understand that from five to six hundred dollars have been contributed for that object. Read the letter below viz:

A TESTIMONIAL TO COURAGE AND SKILL.

The passengers on the train which left Pittsburg at 4 P. M. on Friday, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, believing they were saved from a serious accident, if not from sudden death, by the heroism and skill of Mr. Powell Sharp, an engineer on that road, who risked his own life to save the train from a fatal collision near the summit of the Allegheny mountains, take pleasure in thus giving expression of their gratitude to Mr. Sharp; and do order a collection, which was raised on the train this day, to be used in the purchase of a suitable memorial to be presented to him as a reward of distinguished merit. Ordered to be signed on the behalf of all the contributors by one man from every State represented on the train.

All the papers on the line of the Road are requested to copy.

November 15th, 1862.

F. N. Ewing, Chicago, Ill.; Brig. Gen. Meredith, Ind.; J. H. Shornberger, Pittsburg, Pa.; Herman Bokum and R. Hough, Tenn.; George Collyer, Del.; Jos C. Dickinson, Mo.; Eben W. Kimball, Mass.; Dr. W. R. Evans and Hon. Saml. Lusk, Ky.; Charles Wilson, N. Y.; B. Reed, N. J.; H. Schermerhorn, Mich.; C. W. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jas. C. Baker, Iowa; R. S. Lammot, Cal.; H. W. Carnsdale, M. D., Wis.; J. H. Connoly, Wheeling, Va.; Lieut. Justus Dartt, Vt.

MAN KILLED.—On Thursday morning last, a brakeman, named James McClure, running on one of the freight trains between this place and Harrisburg, fell from the train a short distance above Huntingdon and was instantly killed, the cars passing over his body and cutting it almost in twain. He had been directed by the conductor to assist in shifting some stock cars from the train on to the siding at Petersburg, and it is supposed that while attempting to pass from his position, on the front of the train, to the rear, over the top of the cars, he missed his footing and fell upon the track. The deceased came to this place some three months since, representing that he belonged to Martinsburg, Va., and had been compelled to leave the place, and that his family were in a starving condition. On this representation he was placed upon the train and proved to be an excellent man for the situation.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Saturday evening, 15th inst., the steam planing mill of Mr. Thomas McAuley, in North Ward, was entirely consumed by fire, together with all the machinery and lumber therein. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to be either the work of an incendiary, or the careless use of matches in the hands of some boys who were observed playing about that part of the mill in which the fire was first discovered, just previous thereto. Mr. McAuley was the first to discover the flames at the North-West end of the mill, in a shed which was used as a wagon-maker's shop, and in which there had been no fire during the day. He immediately proceeded to the spot, but in the absence of water and assistance, he could not check it. A smart breeze had drove the flames directly through the shed towards the mill, which they soon reached. As soon as they came in contact with the gearing, which was greased with carbon oil, they ran through the building, over the belts and shafts, like a flash of powder, and in less than fifteen minutes the whole establishment was in a blaze. When we arrived on the ground the scene was awfully grand, burning shavings disturbed by the wind were rising with the smoke in perfect clouds, being carried directly over the town, and settling down on houses and stables in all directions, and the prospect of a general conflagration was very good. By a continued application of water, however, the adjoining property, with the exception of a stable belonging to Mr. Elway, which stood close by, was saved. The Good Will engine was on the ground, but for want of men who understood the business, to work it, was useless until the fire had almost spent its fury. But little else than the chests of the workmen were saved from the elements. This is the second building of the kind erected on that lot that has been burned within the last fourteen months. In the first instance the planing mill was connected with a grist mill, the two owned jointly by Mr. John Allison, and the sole owner of the mill lately burned, Mr. McAuley. Mr. Mc. estimates his loss at over $7,000, on which he had an insurance of $———. The loss falls heavily upon him at this time as his mill was crowded with work.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday last, the engine of the Mail Train Eastward struck a man named Henry Noel, and threw him over the embankment in the vicinity of Allagrippa station, on the mountain above this place. It appears that he was walking on the track, and observing a freight train approaching from the East, he stepped over to the South track just as the passenger train, which he had not noticed, came along, and he was knocked over the embankment. The train was immediately stopped and the injured man taken up, placed on board and brought to this place, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Gemmill. Strange as it may appear, all the injuries he received were about the head—a cut on the chin, one on his forehead and another on the back of his head. No marks whatever can be found upon his body.

On Friday last, Thomas Carson, an engineer on the Mountain Division, had his left leg broken between the knee and ankle and badly squeezed above the knee, by being caught by some of the machinery of his locomotive, in attempting to oil it while it was in motion. Dr. Gemmill reduced the fracture and Tommy is now as comfortable as the nature of his wounds will admit.

On Saturday afternoon, a breakman named Walter Davis, while attempting to couple a coal car to a truck car, in the yard in this place, received a compound fracture of the right leg below the knee. It appears that he was standing on the coal car, the bumper of which is lower than that of the stock car, and the latter ran over the top of the other and caught his leg. Dr. Gemmill was called in and reduced the fracture, and at this writing the unfortunate man is doing well. He was taken to Greensburg on Monday morning, to which place he belonged.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new and beautiful Catholic church edifice on Claudia street, in this borough, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday week last, the 16th inst. Right Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by several neighboring clergymen, performed the dedicatory services, after which Grand High Mass was celebrated and a most impressive sermon preached by the Bishop. In the evening Very Rev. Thos. Hayden, of Bedford, one of the foremost amongst clerical orators in the diocese, delivered a lecture on the "Life and services of the Apostle of the Alleghenies, Rev. Prince de Gallitzen," in which he reviewed the self-imposed privations and hardships endured by that good and holy man—the forsaker of princely title and almost fabulous wealth—in his efforts to plant the standard of the cross amid the wild and rugged peaks of the Alleghenies. The church was crowded day and night by a large concourse of people, all of whom seemed edified by the proceedings throughout, and gratified with the taste displayed in everything appertaining to this really handsome church edifice.

☞ The Penn'a R. R. Co. has made an addition and added a story to their ticket office in this place. The addition to the ground floor is a comfortable waiting room for passengers and a baggage room, and a much more commodious room for Mr. Dysart, the agent. The second story is to be fitted up for the Altoona Mechanic's, Library and Reading Room Association. The location will be far preferable to the one they now occupy, over the Reporting office. That was too much out of the way, and no doubt detained many from joining the Association. When the Library is moved to the new building, we doubt not, that, from its public location, the room will have many more visitors and quite an accession of members and volumes will be secured. The building, when finished will be an ornament to the corner.

☞ A new Schedule went into effect on the Penn'a Rail Road, on the 17th inst., the time of which, at this station will be found in another column. It could scarcely have been better arranged for the accommodation of the people of Altoona. The mail arrangements are also all that could be desired, except that the Way Mail arrives ten minutes after the Post office is closed and it is not distributed until the following morning.

THE MAGAZINE OF GOOD NEWS.—This neat little Magazine is published monthly by Rev. Edward M. Long, Norristown, Pa. Terms, $1,00 per year in advance. Any person wishing to subscribe will please call on T. Blair Patton, at the Post Office, who is agent for this place.

To the Gallant Dead.

The following tributes of respect to the memory of the gallant dead, have been handed us for publication, and we willingly give them a place in our columns:

At a stated meeting of Altoona Lodge, No. 473. I. O. of O. F., held November 14th 1862, the following preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Capt. Henry Wayne, were adopted:

WHEREAS, our country is in a deplorable condition, our forts assailed, our flag insulted, and our once happy Union threatened with dissolution and overthrow; and whereas this infamous rebellion is still going on as it were unchecked; and whereas our beloved brother, Capt. Henry Wayne, moved with indignation, determined to go to the rescue of his country, and was killed while gallantly leading his command at the battle of Pocotaligo S. C., therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the bereaved family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That they have lost a kind husband and father, the community a good citizen, and our Order a good and faithful member.

Resolved, That our Lodge room be draped and we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother and be published in the Altoona *Tribune*.

DANIEL PRICE,
WM. B. KETLER,
ISAAC CROMER, } *Committee.*

At a stated meeting of Altoona Lodge, No. 473. I. O. of O. F., held Nov. 14. 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, relative to the death of Corporal Amon G. Edwards:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise and over-ruling Providence to remove from amongst us our well-beloved brother, Amon G. Edwards, who died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Antietam, Md., therefore,

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of our Creator, in this afflicting dispensation, knowing that "He doth all things well."

Resolved, That in the death of brother A. G. Edwards our Order has lost a worthy and efficient member, one whose friendship was generous, firm and enduring, whose love was ardent, pure and filial, whose life was a living example of Truth and sincerity, our country has lost a tried and true patriot and society a good and useful member.

Resolved, That we truly and sincerely sympathize with the bereaved and sorrow stricken parents, brothers and sisters of our deceased brother, in this their sad and sore affliction.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his late companions in arms in their loss and point them to his bright example of courage, fortitude and christian resignation, as worthy of all emulation.

Resolved, That our Lodge room be draped in mourning and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his parents, to the Captain of the company to which he belonged, and be published in the Altoona *Tribune* and Fulton county papers.

WM. B. KETLER,
DANIEL PRICE,
ISAAC CROMER, } *Committee.*

[We have perused a letter written by Rev. F. Dyson, of Chambersburg, who was much with Corp. Edwards, previous to his death, in which he speaks of the intelligence, patience and religious firm confidence of the deceased, and that, although suffering much from his severe and painful wound, he was resigned, trustful and happy, rejoicing in the prospect of Heaven. As his system gave way under his severe suffering, and it was seen by physicians and friends that only a miracle could save him, then began the fountains of religious hope and consolation to overflow his soul. This joyful and confident spirit amazed strangers, and no doubt produced impressions in favor of true religion which will ripen into genuine fruits of christian character. His exhortations to saint and sinner were touching and solemn. He passed away without a muscle of his face indicating the change, and now sleeps in Jesus.—EDS. TRIBUNE.]

"IN MEMORIAM."—Another family circle mourns a loved one lost. Amon G. Edwards fell on the battle-field of Antietam, a sacrifice on the altar of his country. He was shot through the knee and lived twenty-two days after receiving the wound. He was a member of Company A 125th Regt. P. V. The following lines express the sentiments of his parents and friends:

"He died as he had lived, beloved,
Without an enemy on earth;
In word and deed he breathed and moved
The soul of honor and of worth;
His hand was open as the day,
His bearing high, his nature brave;
And when from life he passed away,
Our hearts went with him to the grave.

"What desolation fills our home,
When death from us our treasure bore;
Oh! for the better world to come,
Where we shall meet to part no more!
The hope of that sustains us now,
In that we trust on bended knee,
While thus around his faded brow
We twine the wreath of memory."

Communicated.

MATCHES.—It is but a few years since matches were invented, and already they have become an indispensable article in every house. They afford great relief to the minds of those whose business it is to keep up fires. When they step out they need not hurry back or worry themselves for fear the fire should go out, because they can start it up in a few minutes with the aid of a match; neither is it necessary that large fires should be covered up at night to insure fire the next morning, thus obviating the danger of the house taking fire while the inmates are asleep. Tinder boxes, steel, flint and punk have gone out of date, and old smokers who used to carry these articles and skin their knuckles in endeavoring to ignite punk to light their pipes, now carry the more convenient article of matches. This is an age of progress—of inventions to promote comfort, convenience and saving of time. But the invention referred to has been productive of evil as well as good. Many buildings have been carelessly and mysteriously fired by them. We have read of instances where packages of matches were ignited by rats gnawing at the papers, and a conflagration was the result. Children have been poisoned by eating them, and fingers have been burned by holding on to the lighted ones a "leetle" too long. On the person of Mr. J. Hoore, the great match manufacturer of this section, may be seen the effects of being "blowed up" in match manufactories. While they are a great convenience and perfectly safe when properly handled, they nevertheless belong to the gunpowder class and should not be trifled with. Speaking of our townsman, Moore, the match manufacturer leads us to remark that his matches are about the best in market, and certainly the cheapest. They take well wherever they are introduced. As an evidence of the ready sale he finds for them, we may state that he recently disposed of over five hundred gross in less than two days. He wholesales them to storekeepers and groceries at the most reasonable figures. We have used his matches for a number of years and never desire a better article.

THANKSGIVING.—To-day, according to the Governor's Proclamation, the people of Pennsylvania are requested to abstain from their regular employment and return their united thanks to the giver of every good and perfect gift for the blessings He has bestowed upon the people during the last year. Truly we have reason to be thankful, notwithstanding a fearful rebellion and the ravages of war has oft times caused us to mourn. We hope the day may be appropriately observed in Altoona. By an arrangement between the ministers of this place, divine service will be held in the Lutheran church at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ All persons belonging to the German Reformed Church, by birth or profession, and all who feel interested in organizing a German Reformed congregation at Altoona, will please report the fact as soon as possible to Mr. John H. Fritchey (grocer), corner of Main and Caroline streets, or to Messrs. Dan'l Bohler and John Levan of the Penn'a R. R. car shop. The church desires to seek out and provide regular preaching for all who belong to her household of faith; any information respecting her membership in and about Altoona or Johnstown will be thankfully received.

CAMP OF LOUDON HEIGHTS, VA.,
November 16th, 1862.

To the Ladies of Altoona.

The members of company K. 125th Regt. Pa. Vols. would return their sincere and hearty thanks for the many little dainties and kindnesses contained in the boxes of provisions sent them, which were duly received on Friday evening last.

Capt. JAS. W. GARDNER,
Co. K, 125th Regt. Pa. Vols.

Those boxes having arrived safe, and cheered the hearts and tickled the palates of the gallant defenders of the Union from this place, let them be followed by others while the regiment remains at that point. The boys certainly feel better on knowing that they are remembered by friends at home.

MINCE MEAT.—O, gracious! the season of buckwheat cakes, sausages and mince pies has arrived, and if you want the stuff for filling up mince pies, without the trouble of making it, all you have to do is to call at Otto Rossi's saloon and get a bucketful. He manufactures an article of mince meat which can't be beaten, and instead of being hard to take down, goes down as easy as anything we have tried lately. You can get the meat at Lowther's, where it is placed on sale. For a dish of prime fat cove plant oysters, the best in the market, call at Rossi's. He has everything neat and in order, and a pleasant attendant to serve them up to you.

☞ The local of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* rails out against exchanges copying items from that paper and changing them to suit their respective localities, without giving credit. Consistency is a jewel not possessed by the local of the *Patriot and Union*, as we find, in the same column with the complaint, a local notice of the killing of Barney Gaven, which appears without credit. The local editors of Harrisburg should be the last to complain of not receving credit for their items, as they are the greatest plunderers in that line that we know of.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—Mrs. Christiana Wayne (wife of Capt. H. Wayne), will dispose of a portion of her stock of household goods, at public sale, on Saturday, December 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Among the articles are tables, bedsteads, stands, stove, settee, cupboard, and other articles.

CIRCULAR FROM THE CASH STORE!—The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has just returned from the East with his stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he will sell, as usual, at a very small advance on cost, FOR CASH ONLY. He is unable to give a price list owing to the daily fluctuations in the market.

His stock is the heaviest and most complete ever brought to the place, and having been purchased at the very lowest cash prices, will be sold at prices which make it to the interest of cash buyers to call and examine his stock and be convinced that he can and does sell a little cheaper than any credit establishment.

He would call particular attention to his large stock of DRY GOODS, embracing all the latest and MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF LADIES' DRESS GOGDS to be found in the Eastern market. A full assortment of fancy and plain Flannels and Shirting; large and excellent supply of Linen and Muslins, dozens of patterns of Ladies' and Gent's Gloves, all styles of Hosiery, with the most complete selection of Shawls ever exhibited in this market; any amount of Nubias, Opera Hoods; Ladies' Patent Vests, and a tremendous pile of Austine, Kelly & Co.'s Patent Hoop Skirts, ranging from four to fifty springs, which will be sold at least 25 per cent. under present market price.

Our stock of GROCERIES is complete and selling a few cents below other establishments.—Our Syrups range from 40 to 70 cents per gallon. We would invite particular attention to our large stock of Government coffee, bought before the late heavy advance, which we sell at 20 cents per lb. It is far superior to any of the substitutes lately invented. We have also a heavy stock of TEAS, ranging in price from 60 cents per pound upwards.

Our stock of CHINA, GLASS and DELPH WARE is the largest, most varied and best ever offered to the people of this section. It is really beautiful. An examination of our "Show Window" must convince all who stop to view it that we are not "puffing", our ware. The China Ware embraces Tea Sets ranging in price from $12 to $20. Flower Vases, Mugs and other ornaments. The Glass Ware embraces everything and every style of manufacture. Owing to the late advance we cannot now sell the celebrated Wedgewood Iron Stone Tea Sets for less than $4.75 per set, which is $1.25 below the selling price elsewhere.

I am now fully convinced that the CASH SYSTEM is the best for both seller and buyer, enabling me to sell cheaper, without loss, and giving my customers a better article, and more of it, for the same money, than they get at any other establishment. But argument on this point is superfluous. The reason why I can sell cheaper than credit establishments must be apparent to all, and that I *do sell cheaper* I can fully convince all who give me call.

A full stock of boots and shoes.

All Wool, Ingrain, List, Rag and Hemp carpets.

Table and floor oil cloths, window shades, &c.

R. A. O. KERR.

Altoona, Nov. 20, 1862.

A WORD TO MARRIED PEOPLE.—If it be true that "A penny saved is two-pence made," the shortest way to get rich is to buy your Groceries at FRITCHEY'S, corner of Main and Caroline streets, Altoona.

Browned Rye constantly on hand.

Pickles, ready for table use, by the dozen or hundred.

Shriver's Baltimore Oyster Ketchup.

Pepper Sauce and Tomato Ketchup.

Fresh Tomatoes, Quinces, Peaches, Pears and Plums, in cans.

The American Excelsior Coffee, superior to anything in the market—good as Java and cheap as Rye. Try it.

His stock of Groceries, Fruits, Confectioneries, &c., cannot be excelled in the place.

Cigars and Tobacco of all brands.

Call and be convinced that it is to your interest to buy at the NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY,
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH, AND MENTAL POWERS,

By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it—

Diseases and Symptoms Enumerated.

Cut it out, and Preserve it. You may not now require it, *But may at some Future Day.*

"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."

It Saves Long Suffering and Exposure.

Beware of Counterfeits! *Cures Guaranteed.*

Altoona, Nov. 10th, 1862.] 3m.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room.

M. CLABAUGH, President.

JAS. LOWTHER, Secretary. [May 15-'62]

SINGER & CO.'S

Letter "A" Family Sewing Machine.

WITH ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,

Is the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth, down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of Ornamental work. This is not the only machine that can fell hem, bind, &c. but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box, or case, which, when open, makes a beautiful, substancial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with Silk-Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil etc. of the very best quality.

Send for a copy of "SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, N. Y.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—810 CHESTNUT ST.

Mr. D. W. A. Belford, Merchant Tailor, Virginia Street, Agent in Altoona.

Altoona, Nov. 13, 1862. [1 yr.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART.

Baltimore Express	West	arrives	7.35 A. M.,	leaves	7.55 A. M.
Philadel'a	"	"	8.20 "	"	8.40 "
Fast Line	"	"	8.30 P. M.	"	8.45 P. M.
Mail Train	"	"	7.40 (runs no further West.)		
Express Train	East	"	9.25 P. M.,	leaves	9.45 P. M.
Fast Line	"	"	4.00 A. M.,	"	4.05 A. M.
Mail Train	"	"	11.30 "	"	11.35 "

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Express Trains and Fast Line West and Mail Train East and West.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch and Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Express Train West and Mail Train East and West.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Eastern Through, Baltimore and Washington,	7.35 A. M.
" " Philadelphia,	8.20 "
Western Through,	9.20 P. M.
Western Way,	11.20 A. M.
Eastern Way,	7.40 P. M.
Hollidaysburg,	7.25 A. M. & 7.30 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Western Way,	7.20 A. M.
Eastern Way,	11.00 "
Western Through,	7.30 P. M.
Eastern Through,	7.30 "
Hollidaysburg,	8.00 A. M. & 7.00 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week from 6.45 A. M. until 7.30 P. M. On Sundays from 8.00 until 9.00 A. M.

G. W. PATTON, P. M.

MARRIED.

On the 15th ult., by Rev. J. H. Schmidt, Mr. JACOB GERHARDT to Miss BARBARA ELIZABETH KALTENBACH, both of Altoona.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Mr. ISAIH TAYLOR to Miss HETTY HILEMAN, both of Altoona.

On the 13th inst., by the same, Mr. LEVI C. BIDDLE to Miss MARIA G. INGRAHAM, both of Blair county.

On the 9th inst., by Geo. B. Bowers, Esq., Mr. GEORGE SHERRIN, of Carlisle county, to Miss ALICE M. CONNER of Hollidaysburg, Blair county.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 13th, at the Luth. Parsonage, in Hollidaysburg, by Rev. D. Shindler, PERRY LEAMER to SUSAN GEESEY, both of Frankstown.

On the 20th inst., in Altoona, by A. H. Sembower, THOS. D. McCAULLEY to Miss MARTHA M. REECE, both of Logan township.

On Thursday Nov. 20th at the house of the Groom's mother, in Logan township, by Rev. A. B. Clark, Mr. HENRY NEFF ANDERSON to Miss SARAH W. COUNSMAN, all of Blair county.

DIED:

In Altoona, in the 10th inst., ADALINE, aged 2 years, 6 months and 22 days, and on the 12th inst., MILLARD F., aged 6 years, 10 months and 5 days, children of the late Benjamin and Catharine Baer.

Thus death in two short days called these tender lambs from a fond mother's embrace, and gave them into a kind Savior's arms, that he might bear them to the Father's presence; and again silently though powerfully declare, "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Near Kittanning, on the 13th inst., of consumption, NANCY JANE, daughter of William and Mary Burkhart, aged one year and five months.

Parents and friends weep not for me; I am not dead but sleeping. Look up and see your child pillowed on the Savior's breast, secure from every storm.

In Altoona, on the 14th inst., of scarlet fever, CLARA, daughter of Joseph and Clara Tildsley, aged 2 years, five months and 11 days.

A beautiful and cherished bud,
Just op'ning into bloom,
Thus call'd by death's unsparing hand
And hurried to the tomb.
But though it blooms on earth no more,
We'll wait until life's ev'n,
And then upon the shining shore,
We'll meet our babe in heaven.

DANIEL SHAW, of the 125th Regiment, P. V., Co. A, was wounded September 17th, 1862, at the battle of Antietam, and died September 27, 1862. He was brought home by his father, and buried in the grave-yard near Bell's Mills, October 21st. Poor Daniel! he has fallen a victim to the casualities of this war. He was a young man of twenty years. His fall has cast a gloom over Blair county—his native home. His parents, sisters, brothers and friends deeply mourn his loss. He fell at his post, bravely defending the rights of his country.

In this place, on the 5th inst., WILLIAM M. aged 3 years and 27 days, and on the 16th inst., CHARLES H. aged 19 days, children of David M. and Catharine J. Greene.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, David M. Greene, WILLIAM MEANOR, aged 54 years.

In this place, on Saturday, 22nd inst., IRA HALL, son of John and Mary Baker, aged about three and a half years.

NOTICE.—I would hereby notify those who are owing me small bills for meat that I have placed their accounts in the hands of John W. Humes, Esq., for collection, not for the purpose of suing them out, but merely for collection, (as I have not time to go around and see each person,) and I wish all those upon whom he may call to be prepared to square up old accounts and start anew. In the meantime I will continue to keep on hand as fine an article of beef, pork, or mutton, as can be found in this section, and respectfully invite all my customers to call as usual.

Nov. 26, 1862-tf. M. RUNYEN.

REFORMED AMERICAN PRACTICE.

GO AND SEE THE

ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR, who can be consulted at the Altoona House, one day in each month during the year 1863, viz:—January 9th, Feb. 10th and March 10th. At Mrs. Ward's National Hotel, Tyrone, on the 8th of January, 9th of Feb. and 9th of March.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females that may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest, and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

Dr. Levingston has formed a copartnership with a squaw who has spent all her life as a doctress, and her wonderful cures throughout the United States have astonished thousands. She is a native of the Rocky Mountains and is called the "Belle of the Prairies."

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Tumors, they varying from $10 to $100. Examinations free. See handbills.

W. LEVINGSTON, M. D.
Miss BELL MOON.

Nov. 26, 1862-tf.

Glorious News!

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that they have just returned from the East with their

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES.

Their stock of HATS & CAPS have been selected with great care, and with the view of suiting all who may favor them with their patronage. Their line of Boots and Shoes is complete.

Their *LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES* are of City make, and warranted. Their Balmoral Shoes for Ladies and Misses, are just the thing for fall and winter.

Thankful to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Store on *MAIN ST.* next door to Bowman's Exchange Hotel. SMITH & MANN.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale at prices to the cheapest, at MURPHY & McELREE'S Store, Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATIONS

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS, are reduced, as well as PAIN and INFLAMMATION, and is good for MEN, WOMEN or CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUBHU.

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse.

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWIAG SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion.	Difficulty of Breathing.
Loss of Memory	Loss of Power,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows IMPOTENCY, FATUITY EPILEPTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DIREFUL DISEASES."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS
THE RECORDT OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
And the melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family Should be Without It.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUBHU.

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages,	At little Expense,
Little or no change in Diet,	No inconvenience
And no Exposure.	

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra. Allaying Pain and Inflamation so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous Diseases and worn-out Matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS who have been the victims of Quacks, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter at

HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicines.

Certificates of Cures, from eight to twenty years standing, with names known to science and fame.

Price $1,00 Per Bottle, or Six for $5,

Delivered to any address, securely packed from any observation.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.
Cures Guaranteed. Advice Gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth St., above Race, Phila.

Address letters for information in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, 104 South Tenth St., below Chestnut,
Philadelphia, Penn.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and Sarsaparilla articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

do	do	Extract Buchu,
do	do	do Sarsaparilla,
do	do	Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Take no other. Cut out the advertisment and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

September 17th, 1862-1y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$35. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton of Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvas well furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No Competition.*

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhoresville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER —From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. BOWEN, Mississippi River Pilots of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir:* Send your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

NEW Twenty Year 6 per ct. BONDS.

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, 1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and securities, and the immense products of all the manufactures &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs, Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

Nov. 6, 1862. [3 mos.

C. C. SERVER & SON,

(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & Co.)

Paper, Envelpe, and Printers' Card WAREHOUSE,

No. 518, MINOR STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE. PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,

Printers' Cards, BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.

Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,

Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

May 1st, 1862.-1y.

Glorious News!

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that they have just returned from the East with their FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Their stock of HATS & CAPS have been selected with great care, and with the view of suiting all who may favor them with their patronage. Their line of Boots and Shoes is complete.

Their *LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES* are of City make, and warranted. Their Balmoral Shoes for Ladies and Misses, are just the thing for fall and winter.

Thankful to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Store on *MAIN ST.* next door to Bowman's Exchange Hotel. SMITH & MANN.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at MURPHY & McPIKE'S Store,

Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH, President.

JAS. LOWTHER, Secretary. [May 15-'62]

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by G. W. KESSLER. 1-tf.

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,

MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE. HATS AND CAPS.

Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples. Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at		12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS,		10 "
FANCY DELAINES,	from 12½ to 25	"
Fine Bleached MUSLINS	yard wide.	12½ "
" " "	¾ "	10 "
" " "	¾ "	6¼ "
Heavy Unbl'ched "	yard "	12½ "
" " "	⅞ " 8 and 10	"
LAWNS,	from 8 to 15	"
LADIES' SLIPPERS,	from 40 to 50	"
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES,		$1 25
" Pegged		1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS,		2 75
" GOAT "		2 50
BOYS' GOAT. (Nos. 4 and 5,)		1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to		1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES,		1 00

All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 25 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents. Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.: Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 80 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.] North Ward.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c.. &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intended for the

AUTUMN AND WINTER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap:
If that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really can't be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

FALL & WINTER GOODS!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzes, DeBeges, Grapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

*** Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

HARDWARE—HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS, SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

MOULDERS' TOOLS, BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS, WINDOW GLASS,

PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

GROCERY, PROVISION AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had,

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs. Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorria or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [June 22, 1862.-1y.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at 1-tf. KESSLER'S.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!

EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!

NOW OPEN

On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,

EAST ALTOONA,

AN ENTIRELY

NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS.

Men's Wear.

We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Corda, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.

WHITE GOODS.

Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

We have received a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES, *LADIES' GAITERS,*

HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c., which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

QUEEENSWARE, CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE, HARDWARE,

Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Syrups, Molasses, Mackerel, Herring, Carbon Oil, Fish Oil, Drugs and Medicines,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices: and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & CO.

Altoona, April 15, 1862-tf

A. ROUSH, DRUGGIST, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues

At his Old Place of Business,

A few Doors above the Post-Office,

where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, EXTRACTS, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, SWEET-BRIAR PIPES, CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.

LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Physicians Prescriptions

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED, AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT

Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED, BACON, HAMS, FISH, SALT, POTATOES, COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SPICES, CRACKERS, CHEESE, TUBS, BRUSHES, BUCKETS, BROOMS, RAISINS, LEMONS, ORANGES, FIGS, DATES, COMBS, SOAPS, KNIVES, BUTTER, EGGS, CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT, AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.

May 8, 1862-tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

DRIED APPLES.—The subscribers have a fine lot of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, bought at much less than market rates, and which they desire to close out, at cost and carriage, without delay.—Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.] MURPHY & McPIKE.

S. M. WOODKOK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Altoona, Penn's,

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. Being associated with CHARLES E. PLEASANT, Esq., Military and Claim Agent, of Washington City, he will devote special attention to the prosecution and collection of claims against the United States, including Pensions, Bounty Lands, Arrears of Pay for Services in the Army and Navy, and generally all business before any of the Departments.

Office on Virginia Street, 2 doors above Julia Street.

May 15, 1862-tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by

Oct. 15-tf J. B. HILEMAN

SAMUEL I. FRIES..... STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

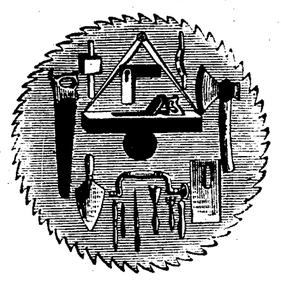
ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.



The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chissels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out

AT HIS OLD STAND,

on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,

with an entirely new and fresh supply of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES, CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED OATS, RYE, CORN,

TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of

LIQUORS!

All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock. LOUIS PLACK.

April 17, '62-tf.

NEW FIRM.—The subscribers take this method of announcing to the people of Altoona, and the Public generally that they have opened a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in the room recently occupied by John H. Roberts. The business heretofore carried on by Mr. Roberts, will, in the future, be in the name of Roberts & Rutherford.

They will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c, &c., &c.

which they will offer at fair prices and warrant to be of the best material and manufacture. Particular attention will be given to

CUSTOM WORK,

in which we warrant to give entire satisfaction, as we buy the best stock and employ none but the best workmen.

Remember the old stand, on Virginia Street, one door East of Kessler's Drug Store.

Oct. 10 1862-tf. JOHN H. ROBERTS, WM. H. RUTHERFORD.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!

STEP BY STEP!

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally that he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business, and has just received a large and entirely new stock of

Dress Goods

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

And among which may be found every quality of goods, the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate. In the line of pure, fresh and cheap

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed.

Store on the corner of Annie and Helen streets, East Altoona.

Altoona, May 22, 1862. THOMAS HESLOP.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.

Commercial Agents Wanted

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars addres (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent,

For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.

May 8, 1862-1y

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for

400 CORDS

of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

J. G. AHLUM.

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59-tf

AMERICAN Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,	$500,000
Paid up Capital,	250,000
Assets,	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last BONUS January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 30 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should as be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	——	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	——	——	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine,	H. H. Eldridge.
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Charles F. Heazlitt.

Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.

July 31, 1862 1y R. A. O. KERR.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one tolift me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-5m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses. Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTING, material for FINE AND COARSE OVERCOATS, material for BOYS' CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY:—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.

March 17, 1869. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, '56-tf]

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '56.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS. $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

HUTTER'S

STATE CAPITOL

Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices' Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Tri-annual and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express. All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are my agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1862-1y

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS

JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK, at the lowest possible prices. All work finished at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Dec. 20, 1858-tf

GROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoice of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays.

He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter, *EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR*

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.,

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 20, '60-1y.] JACOB WISE.

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pic-n